

New Records of *Chinobrium* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Thailand, with Redefinition of the Genus

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Abstract Two species of the genus *Chinobrium*, *C. mediofasciatum* GRESSITT and *C. opacum* (HOLZSCHUH), are newly recorded from Thailand. The genus is redescribed based on the two species, and its systematic position is briefly discussed.

Introduction

The genus *Chinobrium* GRESSITT, 1937 is a small group of the tribe O브리ini and composed of three known species. It is a peculiar group among the tribe in having such a peculiar habitus intermediate between *Longipalpus* and *Stenhomalus* as the widely separated eyes, the elongate palpi and antennal scape, the slender but laterally swollen pronotum without recumbent pubescence, and the ample elytra.

Two specimens of *Chinobrium* was collected from northern Thailand by Messrs. Minoru TAO and Manabu KAMIMURA, respectively, and brought to my hand through their courtesy. It was a very interesting discovery for the fauna of Thailand, since no representative of the genus has so far been known from the country. After a careful examination, it was revealed that the specimens in question belong to two different species, of which *C. mediofasciatum* GRESSITT, 1937 previously known from Southeast China, and *C. opacum* (HOLZSCHUH, 1984) also known from the neighboring countries in Indochina. In the following lines, I will newly record them from Thailand, and additionally describe the diagnostic characters of the genus based on the two species.

I wish to dedicate this paper to the late Dr. Michio CHÛJÔ who was one of the greatest coleopterologists before and after the World War II. I could not have continued my study of the Southeast Asian cerambycid fauna without his activity.

Genus *Chinobrium* GRESSITT, 1937

Chinobrium GRESSITT, 1937, Lingnan Sci. J., **16**, p. 449; 1951, Longicornia, **2**, pp. 161, 166; type species: *C. mediofasciatum* GRESSITT, 1937. — HOLZSCHUH, 1990, Ber. Nat.-med. Ver. Innsbruck, **77**, p. 187.

Basically similar to *Longipalpus* in the structures of mouthparts, the venter of thoraces, and also the venation of hind wings, but discriminated from the latter in the broad and convex body in general, the prominent sides and uneven disc of pronotum,

lightly sclerotized apical three abdominal ventrites, and so on.

Body broad, slightly convex, with rather long appendages, dull on integument; pubescence dense though short and very thin, usually velvety on fore body and venter.

Head long and slightly declivous, depressed above, with median groove fine in front and deeper posteriad; frons slightly wider than long, fronto-clypeal suture arcuate and deep; clypeus not raised, with transverse apical margin; mandible relatively long and slender, with arcuate and acutely toothed apical part, densely setose along inner margin; maxilla with galea long pedunculate-formed, lacinia not so developed and almost triangular, truncate on inner margin; palpus slender and very long, especially in terminal segment; labium with mentum transverse, ligula of Y-shaped quadrate lobes, palpus long; eyes moderately prominent, rather finely faceted, widely separated above and below, with upper lobe not attaining to a level of inner margin of antennal cavity. Antennae long, exceeding elytral apices even in female, provided with a very sparse row of hairs along undersides of segments 1–5 or 6; scape elongate and weakly clavate, nearly equal in length to segments 2 and 3 combined, segment 3 a little longer than segment 4, segment 5 the longest and slightly longer than scape.

Pronotum moderate in length and width, slightly divergent to apex, widest near middle, distinctly swollen at a level between anterior and posterior constrictions; disc convex in apical half and then declivous to basal fourth which is weakly raised, basically provided with two pairs of weak swellings at sides. Scutellum narrow, rounded apicad.

Elytra distinctly broader than the basal width of pronotum; sides with rounded humeri, arcuately divergent to near apical fourth, completely rounded at apices; disc almost flattened, with costae extending from humeri to apical third or so, strongly punctured at least in basal 3/4. Hind wing lightly sclerotized, with simple Pc and $1A_3+2A$ which agree well with those of *Longipalpus*.

Prosternum with intercoxal process strongly compressed near middle, apical part strongly dilated; fore coxal cavities rounded externally, completely closed behind due to inner extensions of pleural processes. Mesosternum with arcuate transverse depression at apical 2/5, strongly raised posteriad, with mesosternal process broad and triangularly concave at apex, mid coxal cavities almost closed externally. Metasternum not convex, rather narrow, slightly dilated posteriad.

Abdomen in female broad, strongly abbreviated, with 1st ventrite nearly twice as long as the followings combined, apical three lightly sclerotized, anal slightly emarginate at margin.

Legs long, with moderately clavate femora and short tarsi.

Range. Himalaya, SE. China, Indochina and Sri Lanka.

Notes. It is no doubt that *Chinobrium* has a close relationship to *Longipalpus*, since the two genera share several basic structures, as follows: head long and slightly declivous, with widely separated eyes; prosternum with intercoxal process compressed near middle and distinctly dilated apicad; hind wing with simple Pc and $1A_3+2A$ veins; mesosternum with transverse concavity before coxal cavities; metasternum nar-

row. *Chinobrium* may be regarded as a subgroup of *Longipalpus*, though it is hardly discriminated from the latter by the broad and convex body, the distinctly swollen sides of pronotum and the membranous segments of the female abdomen. *Longipalpus* has a slender and flattened body, an elongate pronotum with slightly arcuate sides and well sclerotized basal three ventrites. I was unable to examine the male of *Chinobrium* since all the previous records of the genus were based on female specimens. It is expected that key characters clearly separable the two genera will be found on their male genital organ when the male *Chinobrium* is found in near future.

The genus *Chinobrium* is composed of three known species, viz., *C. mediofasciatum* GRESSITT (type species!) from Southeast China and Thailand, *C. opacum* (HOLZSCHUH) from the Himalayas and Indochina, and *C. vesculum* (HOLZSCHUH, 1986) from Sri Lanka. According to the original description, the last species seems to be a rather isolated member of the genus because of its slightly smaller body (5 mm in length), with the unique cross dark maculation on the posterior parts of elytra.

The ecological data of *Chinobrium* are almost unknown since the adults are seldom found in the field. I have previously examined only five examples belonging to two species of the genus which were collected on living trees in the daytime and the dead wood in the nighttime.

Key to Species

- 1(2) Small and slender species, nearly 5 mm in length; elytra pale yellow, with black maculations, i.e. black band behind bases and black cross maculation on apical 2/3; Sri Lanka *C. vesculum* (HOLZSCHUH).
- 2(1) Large and broad species, more than 10 mm in length; elytra reddish, with black margined yellow band.
- 3(4) Pronotum strongly constricted before and behind the lateral swellings; elytra provided with yellow band which is constricted at suture; SE. China and Thailand *C. mediofasciatum* GRESSITT.
- 4(3) Pronotum weakly constricted before and behind the lateral swellings; elytra provided with yellow broad band, which is black margined posteriad, and interrupted by oblique arcuate black bands from anterior part to the middle; Himalaya and Indochina *C. opacum* (HOLZSCHUH).

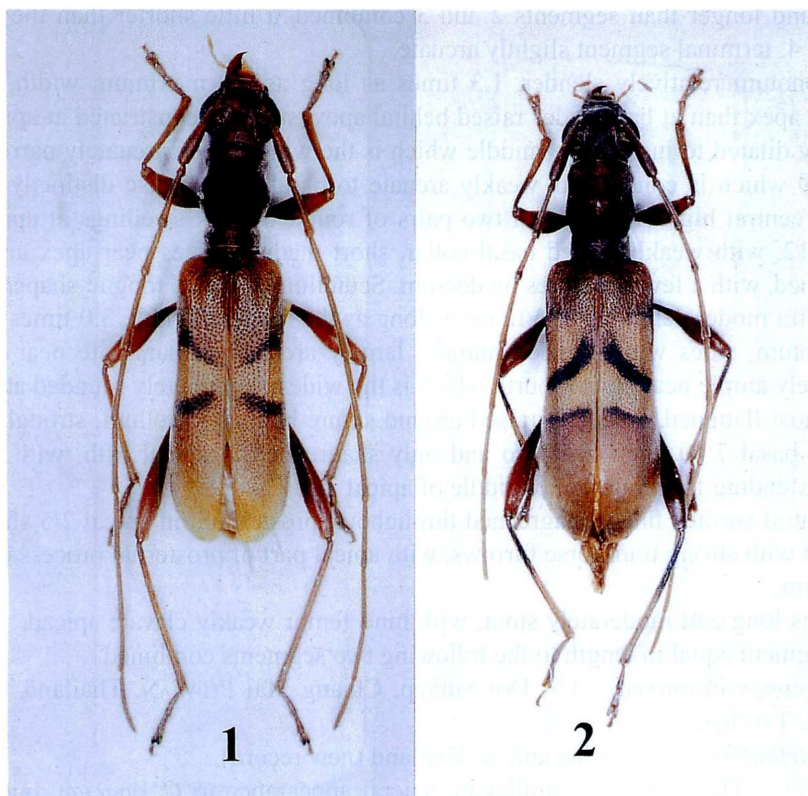
Chinobrium mediofasciatum GRESSITT, 1937

(Figs. 1 & 3)

Chinobrium mediofasciatum GRESSITT, 1937, Lingnan Sci. J., **16**, p. 449, pl. 4, fig. 1; 1951, Longicornia, **2**, p. 166.

Female. Body length (from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apices) 10.4 mm; body width (across humeri of elytra) 2.4 mm.

Colour brown, shagreened except for weakly shiny elytra and appendages, with



Figs. 1–2. *Chinobrium* species from northern Thailand. — 1, *C. mediofasciatum* GRESSITT, female; 2, *C. opacum* (HOLZSCHUH), female.

black margined yellow band near the middle of elytra; head brown, black on eyes and along margins of mandibles, yellowish at palpi, maxillae and apical margin of labium; pronotum and scutellum brown; elytra dark yellowish brown, slightly yellowish apicad, with a black margined light yellowish-brown broad band just before middle which is strongly constricted near suture and slightly arcuate near external margins; ventral surface brown, with yellowish apical three ventrites; legs brown, slightly paler in tibiae. Body in general densely clothed with fine pale pubescence, and thinly scattered with pale yellow short hairs; antennae furnished with sparse rows of pale yellow hairs along undersides of segments 1–6; thoraces and abdominal ventrites densely with velvety silvery pubescence.

Head including eyes slightly wider than the maximum width of pronotum, depressed above, shagreened though provided with a few punctures at occiput; frons $2/3$ the length of basal width, with a fine median groove though the groove becomes deeper at vertex; eyes separated above by $3/5$ the width of occiput. Antennae slender and much longer, exceeding elytral apices at middle of segment 8; scape moderately

clavate and longer than segments 2 and 3 combined, a little shorter than the longest segment 4, terminal segment slightly arcuate.

Pronotum relatively slender, 1.3 times as long as the maximum width, a little wider at apex than at base; sides raised behind apex, strongly constricted at apical 2/9, arcuately dilated to just before middle which is the widest, then arcuately narrowed to basal 2/9 which is constricted, weakly arcuate to basal angles; disc distinctly convex towards central highest part, with two pairs of rounded weak swellings at apical and basal 5/12, with weakly raised basal collar, short median ridges near apex and base, shagreened, with a few punctures on dorsum. Scutellum elongate tongue-shaped.

Elytra moderately long, 2.6 times as long as the humeral width, 3.0 times as long as pronotum; sides with rounded humeri, largely arcuately emarginate near middle, moderately ample near apical fourth which is the widest, completely rounded at apices; disc almost flattened, arcuately raised around suture behind scutellum, strongly punctured in basal 7/10, then finely so and only shagreened in apical fifth, with distinct costae extending from humeri to middle of apical 2/5.

Ventral surface finely shagreened throughout; prosternum in apical 2/5 shiny and provided with strong transverse furrows, with apical part of prosternal process concave on dorsum.

Legs long and moderately stout, with hind femur weakly clavate apicad, 1st hind tarsal segment equal in length to the following two segments combined.

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai Prov., N. Thailand, 22–IV–1985, M. TAO leg.

Distribution. SE. China and N. Thailand (new record).

Notes. This species is similar in general appearance to *C. opacum*, but distinguished at first sight from the latter in the median yellow band of elytra which is distinctly dilated externally instead of triangular one. It is a very interesting fact that the two related species occur almost sympatrically in northwestern Thailand.

***Chinobrium opacum* (HOLZSCHUH, 1984)**

(Fig. 2)

Stenhomalus opacus HOLZSCHUH, 1984, Ent. basil., **9**, p. 348, fig. 10; type locality: Chasi Lakha, SW. Bhutan.

Chinobrium opacum: HOLZSCHUH, 1990, Ber. Nat.-med. Ver. Innsbruck, **77**, p. 187. — NIISATO, 1998, Elytra, Tokyo, **26**, p. 467, fig. 4; locality record: Mandalay Div., Myanmar; 2004, *ibid.*, **32**, p. 124; locality record: Borikhamxai Prov., Laos.

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Doi Sung, N. Thailand, 10–17–V–1991, M. KAMIMURA leg.

Distribution. Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand (new record) and Laos.

Notes. This species was carefully described in the original description by HOLZSCHUH (1984) and was redescribed by NIISATO (1998 a). The single female speci-

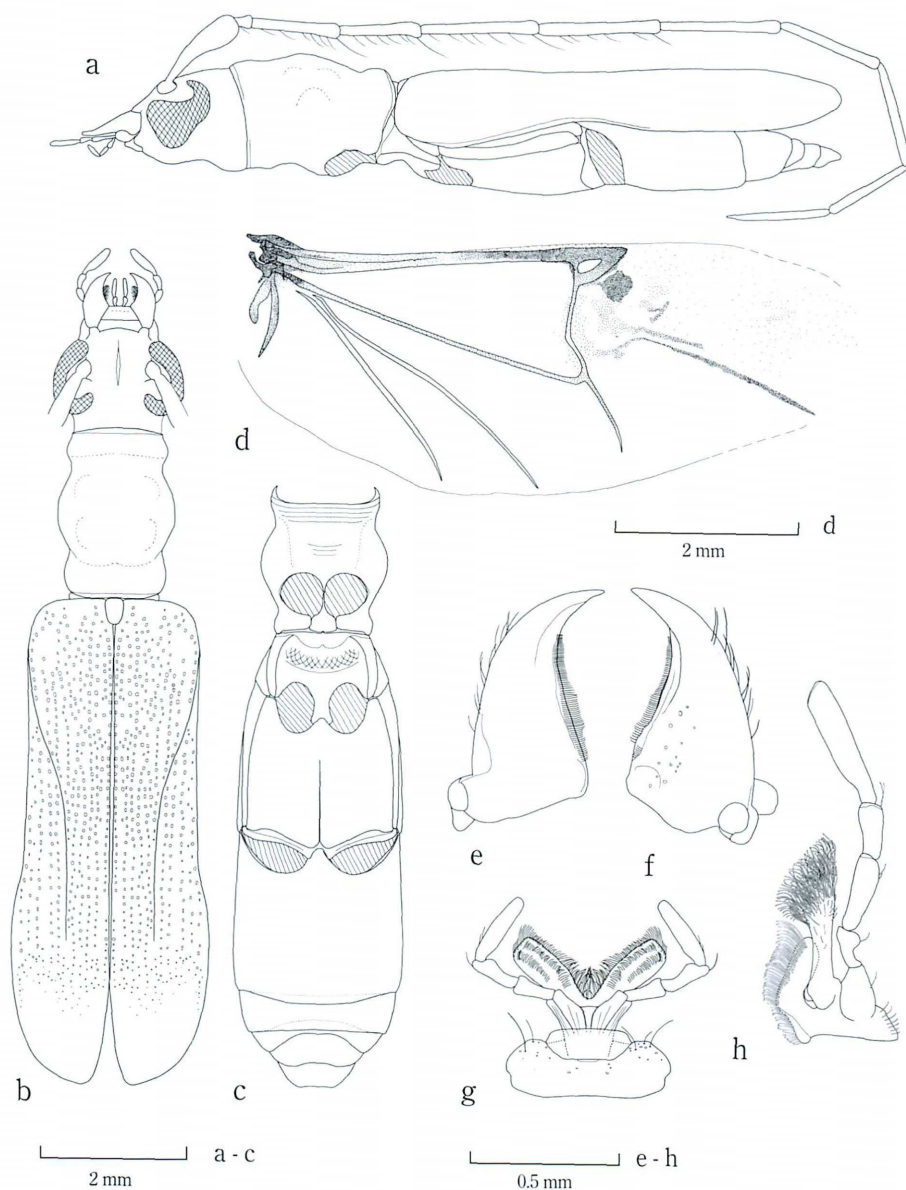


Fig. 3. *Chinobrium mediofasciatum* GRESSITT, female. — a, Habitus in lateral view; b, habitus in dorsal view; c, thoraces and abdomen in ventral view; d, right hind wing; e, right mandible in ventral view; f, ditto in dorsal view; g, labium in ventral view; h, right maxilla in ventral view. Scale: 2 mm for a–d, 0.5 mm for e–h.

men examined has the broadened body, especially in the pronotum, which has distinct constrictions neither behind apex nor before base. This specimen also has the darkened coloration in general and the long slender antennal scape. However, it may be regarded as a mere individual variation of the same species, *C. opacum*.

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要 約

新里達也：タイから新記録となる *Chinobrium* 属2種と属の再定義。—— *Chinobrium* 属は、ヒメアメイロカミキリ属 *Longipalpus* に近縁の、わずか3既知種からなるアメイロカミキリ族の小属である。タイからはこれまで未記録であったが、本論文において *C. mediofasciatum* および *C. opacum* を記録した。このうち、原記載以降初めての記録となる属の基準種 *C. mediofasciatum* をタイ産の標本をもとに再記載し、あわせて *Chinobrium* 属の再定義を行った。

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